

## LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

Until this new "smoke" was made you could never have a real Burley tobacco cigarette. It's the best yet.

### IT'S TOASTED

The toasting brings out the delicious flavor of that fine old Kentucky Burley. You never tasted anything so agreeable—think what roasting does for peanuts.



10¢

Guaranteed by  
The American Tobacco Co.  
INCORPORATED

W. A. COPLEY, JR.

Wm. Albert Copley, Jr., youngest son of W. A. and Corilla Brannan Copley, died at the Chesapeake & Ohio hospital in Huntington, W. Va., on December 24, 1917, aged 18 years, 5 mo. and 29 days. For several months he had a position with the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad at Harboursville, W. Va., but he fell a victim of tuberculosis. All was done that loving hands, kind nurses and doctors care could do, but on Christmas eve the gate opened, a gentle voice said "come" and quietly he passed through the portals and entered the haven of rest. His father and sisters, Carrie and Virginia, were at his bedside when he died.

Junior was a sober, industrious, dutiful and obedient son. The remains were taken to Ashland, Ky., and prepared for burial and on Christmas day were taken home to Potter station. On Wednesday the funeral services were conducted by Rev. L. M. Copley of Ashland, who took his text from the 4th chapter of James, 14th verse. He was laid to rest in the family burial ground beside his mother who died in his infancy. He is survived by his father and the following sisters and brother: Mrs. Lindsey Baker, Kermitt, W. Va.; Mrs. Will Horry, Ashland, Ky.; Mrs. W. G. Garth, Montague, Covington, Ky.; Mrs. Alden Bryson, Harboursville, W. Va.; Mrs. Carlos Lambert, Portsmouth, Ohio; J. W. Copley, Potter, Ky.

A FRIEND.

## EAT WITHOUT FEAR OF INDIGESTION OR SOUR, ACID STOMACH

INSTANT RELIEF. "PAPE'S DIAPERSIN" ENDS YOUR STOMACH DISTRESS. TRY IT.

Wonder what upset your stomach— which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion, if your food is a damask instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Pape's Diapersin, which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it stops fermentation and acidity and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is really astonishing.

Millions of men and women to-day know that it is needless to have dyspepsia. A little Diapersin occasionally keeps the stomach sweetened and they eat their favorite foods without fear. If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion, if your food is a damask instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Pape's Diapersin, which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it stops fermentation and acidity and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is really astonishing.

FOR SALE:—One 1916 model Maxwell touring car in good condition. Apply at Louisa Garage.

## DON'T SCOLD, MOTHER! THE CROSS CHILD IS BILIOUS, FEVERISH

LOOK AT TONGUE! IF COATED. CLEAN LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

Don't scold your fretful, peevish child. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign of little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with sour waste. When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, indigestion, diarrhoea, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs" and in a few hours all the foul waste, the sour bile and fermenting food passes out of the bowels and you have a well and playful child again. Children love this harmless "fruit laxative" and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "buggies" clean and sweet.

Keep it handy, Mother! A little given today saves a sick-child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Remember there are counterfeiters sold here, so surely look and see that yours is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

### CADMIUS.

School closed at this place Wednesday, the 30th.

Church was not very largely attended at this place Sunday on account of bad weather.

James Jordan was visiting school here one day last week.

Bill Lawson and wife passed down our creek Sunday enroute to Tuscola. Luther Prince was in Louisa Friday and Saturday on business.

Conrad Jordan was visiting Henry Ekers Sunday.

The coal mines of Cadmus are all running now with very good success, although there is still a shortage of coal throughout this section of the county.

Miss Marie Elley will leave soon for New York where she has employment with a telephone company.

Damer Riffe and Bruch Huletts of Lonesome Ridge, were calling on Wm. Ekers Sunday.

Conrad Jordan of Tuscola, was visiting school at Green Valley last week. Miss Anna Belle Ekers was visiting Miss Molly Belcher recently.

Denver Holbrook of Lonesome Ridge was at Green Valley Sunday.

Rev T. E. Chadwick left Sunday for Hitchens.

Basecom Shortridge of Hatfield, West Va., has returned home for a short visit.

George Holly of Morgans creek, was seen on Catts creek one day last week.

Fred Stuart attended church at Green Valley Sunday.

Edgar Riley was at Cadmus one day last week on business.

MUTT AND JEFF.

## SLACKERS PREFER CRIME TO FIGHT FOR COUNTRY

Columbus, O.—During the past six months there have been more men between the ages of eighteen and thirty committed to state penal institutions than ever before. There have been fewer men over thirty-one committed than in recent years. It has been pointed out this situation may be due to slackers committing petty offenses in order to escape military duty. There are about five hundred more young men confined than records of previous years show.

## OIL IS BIG FACTOR

Asset That Makes America Important as War Power.

As Valuable to Cause of Allies as American Men, Money and Munitions.

Washington.—If America's men, money and munitions did not constitute a vital asset in the cause of the allies against Germany, America would still be a friend in need. If she could not provide ships or steel, she would still constitute a pillar of strength.

The reason? Oil. America produces more oil than all the rest of the world. And ships, engines, autos, and many other war factors are using oil as a motive force. Oil is needed as a lubricant for all the metals used in the prosecution of war. Its uses are so varied and so vital, indeed, that oil constitutes another of those commodities without which the war could not be won.

In 1915, for which figures have been completed and issued by the American Mining congress, the United States produced and marketed 281,104,104 barrels of crude petroleum. This comprised 65.72 per cent, or almost two-thirds, of the entire world production.

Other countries follow: Russia, 10.03 per cent; Mexico, 7.09 per cent; Dutch East Indies, 2.90 per cent; Roumania, 2.81 per cent; India, 1.92 per cent. And less than 1 per cent each, Galicia, Japan and Formosa, Peru, Germany, Trinidad, Argentina, Egypt, Canada and Italy.

With this list in hand, it is easy to see why American oil is so important a factor in the prosecution of the war. Russian fields, if they are being worked at all, probably are being worked for Germany's benefit. So are Roumanian fields.

Thus far, though prices have soared fast as if there was a famine in oil, the American fields, including the Mexican, have sufficed to keep all the allies fairly well supplied. Students of war problems declare that America's oil supply will be practically as valuable in the last analysis as American men, money and munitions.

## SHIP VANSE LOST AT SEA

Few Vessels as Well Known to Persons Other Than Seafaring Men.

New York.—Somewhere in the Atlantic, tossed about like a cork and without lights or compass, is the staunch ship Vanse, the pride of Capt. Jacob O. Samuelson, who was forced to desert her five days after a terrific storm snuffed out her lights.

Few sailing vessels are as well known as this erstwhile full-rigged ship to persons other than seafaring men. For years the Vanse was a passenger ship, carrying sometimes 1,000 coolies out of Calcutta. Her last cargo was oil, which she conveyed from New York to Buenos Ayres. She is of 1,691 tons register and was coming up the coast in ballast, bound for Hampton Roads, Va., when the storm hit her.

## HUN TELLS OF TANK TERROR

General in Tageblatt Recalls Hannibal Elephants as Similar to British Machines.

Berne, Switzerland.—Describing the battle of Cambrai to German readers, Lieutenant General von Ardenne, in the Tageblatt says: "Those who fought in the battle describe the imposing impression made by the British tanks which preceded the attack on the widest front. As they advanced in masses, with very small intervals between them, they reminded one of Hannibal's battle elephants or the sickle chariots of Pharaoh. The booming, rumbling attack was accompanied or, rather, supported from the air by a veritable cloud of battle aircraft, while closely pressed masses of infantry and field artillery followed the iron wall, three cavalry divisions bringing up the rear."

## SAYS SON OWES FOR BOARD

Stepfather Puts in Claim Against Estate for \$5,200 for Meals and Lodging.

Racine, Wis.—Claiming that Theodore Johnson, who died six months ago, leaving an estate worth \$70,000, owes his mother for board and rent for the last quarter of a century, August Wilson has filed a \$5,200 claim against the estate. Wilson declares Johnson boarded at his mother's house and also had a trunk stored there for twenty-five years. He figures that the board and room were worth at least \$5 a week with accrued interest.

## WASTAGE TELLS TRAGEDY OF WAR

Daily Eight Trains Bring Soldiers' Ruined Equipment to Le Mans From Front.

### 5,000 MAKE OVER GARMENTS

French Redeem 80,000 Pairs of Trench Boots and 50,000 Pieces of Outer Clothing Monthly—German War Prisoners Work.

Le Mans, Department of the Sarthe, France.—On an average eight trains a day are bringing to Le Mans the wastage at the battle front, consisting of thousands of tons of damaged war material and soldiers' ruined equipment. There have been as many as 17 trains a day heavily loaded with this material picked up on battlefields and around camps. Le Mans would be the paradise of ragmen and dealers in second-hand goods were it not for the fact that the French army is finding its own use for such of the material as it is able to recuperate or repair.

Establishments located here by the quartermaster's department recuperate monthly 50,000 outer garments, 125,000 undergarments, 3,500 pairs of shoes, 60,000 pairs of trench boots, 25,000 steel helmets, 270,000 sheepskin capes and 120,000 pieces of equipment.

These articles are made ready for use again by disinfection, renovation and repairs. There are in addition, made each month from pieces of clothing that are not repaired, 100,000 pairs of slippers, 120,000 cases for soldiers' canteens, 50,000 forage caps, 75,000 shoe laces, 20,000 cloth cases for bread loaves, and 10,000 wash-rags.

### 5,000 in Repair Shops.

The recuperation and repair of worn and damaged articles began in the spring of 1916 in vast warehouses and repair shops in which 5,000 persons, including 2,000 refugees, mostly women, are employed.

Here and at Les Murlins, northwest of Orleans, among the quays from which the mobilized men of the fifth military region went off to war in August, 1914, German prisoners of war now line up in front of incoming freight trains and unload quantities of great sacks that look like the product of a gigantic ragman's shop.

The indescribable mass invokes the confusion as well as the tragedy of the battlefield. There are pierced and dented helmets, worn and stained pieces of uniform, forage caps, great-coats, leggings, army shoes and trench boots, some of them pierced by bullets, some torn by shrapnel and others shredded by violent contact with barbed wire.

All of them are covered with layers of mud of varying thicknesses and not infrequently a garment presents a stain of an indefinable color, always easily recognized but got rid of with difficulty. These garments receive special treatment. They are first thrown into a receptacle which they go through a long and thorough cleaning before being treated as other garments.

### Leather, Metal and Cloth.

The first operation on the arrival of a train is the sorting of the load into three piles, leather, metal and cloth. The cloth and canvas go at once into immense disinfecting tanks that are in operation night and day, and from there to the laundry. Then they go to another warehouse, where they are separated into repairable and unrepairable; here there is a great deal of ripping to separate trimmings from garments and to divide the garments themselves into pieces of as nearly uniform size as possible to facilitate their transformation into comfortable slippers.

The sheep skins are purified by a sulphur application in the abandoned vault of an old cemetery near by, where 6,000 of them are treated each day, after which they are made pliable and ready for wear again by a bending machine. Some of them are able to take another turn at the front, but the most of them, along with pieces of uniform, are distributed among the assembling stations at the rear for the equipment of auxiliaries and among the hospitals for the clothing of convalescents.

Rags are sold here at the rate of a hundred bales per day, weighing in the aggregate about 12 tons. This represents the wear and wastage of clothing received at Le Mans alone; an equal quantity is received at Les Murlins.

Kettles, braziers, lanterns, drums, musical instruments and all kinds of tools also pass through here on their way to Rennes to be dealt with by special establishments where the percentage of recuperation is said to be very slight.

### Patriotism Personified!

New Rochelle, N. Y.—The greatest patriot in the history of New Rochelle has been discovered. He is the man who hung out a service flag with one star in front of his garage because he sold his car to the army quartermaster department.

### Woman Is Deputy Marshal.

Denver, Colo.—To Miss Lola Anderson of Pueblo, Colo., belongs the distinction of winning the first appointment of a woman ever made as a deputy United States marshal.

## FEED, MEAL AND FLOUR

THE BIG SANDY MILLING COMPANY HAS LATELY CHANGED HANDS; AS STATED IN A RECENT ISSUE OF THIS PAPER, AND NOW HAS IN A SUPPLY OF GRAIN AND IS READY TO TAKE CARE OF THEIR CUSTOMERS IN AN EFFICIENT A MANNER AS POSSIBLE. WE AIM TO GIVE A SQUARE DEAL TO ALL. "LIVE AND LET LIVE" IS OUR MOTTO. SO WHEN IN NEED OF ANY KIND OF FEED, MEAL OR FLOUR, COME AND SEE US AND

### Get our Prices before you Buy

WE HAVE RECENTLY REPAIRED OUR MILL WITH NEW BOLTING CLOTHES AND ARE PREPARED TO GIVE YOU GOOD FLOUR, IF YOUR WHEAT IS GOOD ACCORDINGLY. WE STILL GIVE A BARREL OF FLOUR FOR FIVE BUSHELS OF GOOD WHEAT, CUSTOMER PAYING FOR THE BARREL OR FURNISHING SAME FOR HIS FLOUR.

Big Sandy Milling Company

By M. A. HAY, Secretary

## Sheriff's Sale For Taxes.

By virtue of taxes due the County and State for the year 1917 I, or one of my deputies will on Monday, the 18th day of February, 1918, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Louisa, expose to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due the aforesaid and costs, to-wit:

Acres Land	Valued At	Tax, cost and penalty
Dr. Frank Ramsey.....	1.00	\$ 2.46
Sarah Copley.....	40	49.70
Jane Y. Curry.....	20	4.91
W. J. Lyons.....	30	4.41
Kilton Fields, Etc.....	75	9.27
O. G. Curry.....	30	3.44
T. E. Mead.....	1	6.05
Frank Ramsey.....	15	2.93
G. S. McNeil.....	100	10.20
Main Island Creek Coal Co.....	200 mineral	8.27
Zack Phillips.....	1 town lot	10.77

Levied upon as the property of the above named to satisfy taxes costs and penalties as above set out. Given under my hand this 22nd day of January 1918.

R. A. STONE Sheriff.

By THOS. SHANNON, D. S.

## Buy a \$4.12

## War Savings Stamp

The Government Buys it Back \$5.00 from You January 1st, 1923 for

Buy it outright for Cash, Or buy it on the Installment Plan 25c down and 25c whenever you feel like saving it

### HOW TO BUY IT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

Go to the Louisa National Bank on a good office. Pay \$5. and the man at the window will give you a U. S. Government Thrift Stamp and a Thrift Card.

Paste your Thrift Stamp on your Thrift Card. When you feel like saving another \$5 buy another Thrift Stamp and paste it on the same card.

When you have pasted sixteen of these Thrift Stamps on your Thrift Card, take this card to the bank or post office and give it to the man at window.

Also give him 12c.

The man will give you a W. S. S.—a U. S. War Saving Stamp.

He will also give you a U. S. War Savings Certificate.

A War Savings Certificate is a pocket-size folder on which you can paste

20 War Savings Stamps.

Paste your War Savings Stamp in your War Savings Certificate.

Take good care of it as it is worth \$4.12.

On January 1st, 1923, the U. S. Government buys this War Savings Certificate from you, paying you \$5.

This profit is 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly.

Every man, woman and child, in this hour of our country's need, should

save money and buy as many War Savings Stamps as he can afford.

You can buy your second War Savings Stamp on the installment plan just

as you bought your first one, and more if you desire up to \$52.40.

### HOW TO BUY IT FOR CASH

If you do not wish to buy War Savings Stamps on the installment plan

as explained above, you simply pay \$4.12 at the War Savings Stamp window

of any bank or post office.

War Savings Stamps cost \$4.12 during January.

During February they will cost \$4.13.

After February they go up one cent more each month.

So you see, the sooner you buy your stamps the more money you earn

on them.

If you should need your money at any time, take your War Savings Certificate to any post office.

The post office will give you back your money plus accrued interest at

the rate of about 3 per cent.

If you do not wish to go to a post office or a bank to buy a Thrift Stamp

write on a postcard, "Send me one 25-cent Thrift Stamp, C. O. D."

Address the postcard to "The Post Office."

Next day your postman will bring you a 25-cent Thrift Stamp and a

Thrift Card, C. O. D.

Start buying a War Savings Stamp TO-DAY.



CORNER MAIN STREET, LOUISA, KENTUCKY